

CAPTAIN, BORN IN ARMORY, IS KILLED

George E. Bryant, Son of Civil War Veteran, Was Idol of His Men.

23 YEARS IN REGIMENT

Succeeded Father as State Armorer—Won Commission on Border.

Capt. George E. Bryant, Brooklyn, 106th Machine Gun Company, known in military circles throughout the State, has been killed in action. He was born into the army, for he first saw the light in the old Twenty-third Regiment Armory on Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, now the headquarters of the Second Field Artillery.

According to a letter received by the officer's widow from Chaplain Frank I. Hanson, 106th Infantry, Capt. Bryant was killed September 30. The letter describes him as being "killed by a shell just outside the entrance to regimental headquarters." Another officer was killed and several privates wounded at the same time. "His officers and men," added the letter, "fairly worshipped him, and rightly so, as he was brave, loyal, sincere, and always doing what a real Captain should for those under his leadership."

Capt. Bryant was about 45, the son of Sergeant Charles E. Bryant, who served in the Fourteenth Regiment during the civil war. When his father died, in 1896, his son succeeded him as State armorer of the Twenty-third Regiment. He was a member of that regiment for twenty-five years, joining it originally as a member of Company F.

Was Expert Rifleman.

He was an expert rifleman and gained high honors for his regiment in both national and international competitions. When the Twenty-third Regiment went to the Mexican border he became a First Lieutenant. In April, 1917, he was made Captain. Last October he conducted a regimental school in machine gunnery at Spartanburg. Two daughters survive.

"Uncle Sam has received 100 per cent. plus from this family," declared Thomas E. Bothwell, 167 Wyckoff street, Brooklyn, last evening in referring to the death of his second son, Lieut. Harold Ewing Bothwell, killed in action September 14 in the Lorraine sector. The only other son, Lieut. Roy Ackermann Bothwell, 28, was lost when the Tampa was sunk in foreign waters in September. The naval lieutenant's death was reported promptly, but it was only a day or so ago that the anxious parents learned of the death of their other son.

Lieut. Harold Bothwell was 22. He was married to Miss Helen Sheddley of Providence, R. I., three years ago. He went to Camp Upton with the headquarters company of the 305th Machine Gun Battalion, where he received a sergeant's commission. He was one of the those selected for overseas duty before he had finished his course. He was commissioned Lieutenant July 1 of valor under fire. His brother, Lieut. Roy Bothwell, was unmarried. Both attended the same public school in Brooklyn and were

graduated from Manual Training High School. Private James H. Dunn, 25, Company F, 36th Infantry, who lived with his parents at 438 East 15th street, is reported to have died of pneumonia and influenza in France. His parents some time ago received a letter in which he stated that he had been over the top three times and in the trenches sixteen days. He also stated that he was in the evacuation hospital recovering from wounds, but had contracted an extremely bad cold. He was an only child. When drafted he was employed as a toolmaker in a Bridgeport munitions plant and exempt from compulsory service. He decided to offer no objections and sailed for France with his regiment June 18.

"I was setting my men out of a dugout and had nearly completed the task when a German shell struck close by and peppered my right leg with shrapnel," wrote Sergeant Edward A. Schiener, 27, 146 Fifth street, Elizabeth, N. J., to his wife. He was wounded at Chateau Thierry July 18, but wrote that his wound was healing. He was drafted in September, 1917, and went to France in January with the 106th Infantry, New England Division, having been transferred while in camp. Sergeant Edward Goonan of Brooklyn was killed in action September 14. He was cited for bravery in June when he received his promotion to a sergeant. Goonan was drafted in September, 1917, and sailed for France in April with the 36th Infantry. He lived with his mother, Mrs. Mary Goonan, 3323 Park place, Brooklyn.

Wounded: Marriage Announced. Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Lewis, Caldwell, N. J., have received word that their son, Ernest Russell Lewis, was wounded in action September 17. About the same time there came a postcard from the soldier in which he said that he was being taken to a base hospital but was getting along well. Upon receipt of this news announcement was made that last Christmas Day Private Lewis was married to Miss Edith Foster, 8 Summit street, Orange.

Corporal John W. Van Nest, wounded September 18, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Van Nest, 417 West Fourth street, Plainfield, N. J. He is a member of Company A, 311th Infantry. In September, 1917, he went to Camp Dix and sailed for France in May, 1918. He was employed at the Standard Aircraft plant at Elizabeth before enlistment.

Sergeant Henry P. Hynes, reported as having died from wounds, lived at 1185 Forest avenue, the Bronx, with his mother, Mrs. Mary Campbell. He enlisted in March, 1917, and was assigned to Company C, 104th Infantry. He was 29.

Private Charles Tregerman, 24, reported as having died of disease September 26, lived with his mother, Mrs. Rachel Tregerman, 456 East 175th street, the Bronx. He was a member of Company B, 147th Machine Gun Battalion. He was a clothing cutter.

Reports of Casualties Are Printed on Page 10.

BELGIUM PREPARING BILL. Government Computing Damage Done by Germans.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Belgian Government already has taken steps to compute the enormous total of the damage done to property in Belgium by the Germans during their occupation of the country, said a cablegram received to-day by the Belgium Legation.

The Council of Ministers met at Havre and adopted measures for verifying claims for damages to civilian and public property. These will be employed as a means for determining the total compensation to be demanded from Germany.

JAPAN TO PROMOTE FRIENDSHIP FOR U. S.

Takashi Hara, New Premier, in First Statement, Tells of Plans for Future.

SEES ERA OF DEMOCRACY

Declares Nippon's Wars Have Been Defensive and Deplores Jingoism.

By the Associated Press. TOKYO, Oct. 19 (delayed).—Takashi Hara, Japan's first commoner Premier and leader of the Seiyukai party, said to-day in his first statement of his policies that he and his colleagues constantly would labor on the future questions arising out of the war.

Although the alliance with Great Britain would remain the cornerstone of Japan's foreign relations, he said, he wished to emphasize that his special effort would be to promote friendly relations with the United States.

"Please tell that to the American people as convincingly as you can," he said, "because my colleagues and I keenly desire to see Japan and America brought closer together and every shadow of misunderstanding removed."

With democratic simplicity and directness Premier Hara discussed frankly all questions put to him and left the impression that Japan, which for the last fifty years has been largely ruled by bureaucrats, has entered upon a new and significant period of constitutional progress, in which popular opinion is more effectively to guide the nation's policies.

New Premier Once a Reporter.

Beginning life as a newspaper reporter, Hara's attainment to the Premiership is regarded as proving that the time has arrived when Japan, as in America, any citizen can hope to climb to the places of highest responsibility.

Premier Hara pointed out that previous attempts to establish the party system of government had been made, but called attention to the fact that the present ministry was the first to have come into power on so clearly based an idea of parties.

"I will make it my aim to develop party government into consonance with the age in which we live," he said.

Requested to explain his views on some criticism that Japan, like the German military autocracy, may sometimes become militarily aggressive, Premier Hara declared that he was amazed on visiting America eleven years ago to hear the fears voiced by some Americans that Japan's military strength was designed against America.

Wars Were Defensive.

"This is of course absurd," he said. "History shows that Japan has never engaged voluntarily in wars. It is admitted that our war against Russia was purely defensive. We have no ambition nor intention of aggression or conquest. The present war has shown that our agreements were defective and this will be remedied, but Japan has no idea ex-

cept to be in a proper condition for defense.

"Our victories in the Chinese and Russian wars naturally led the Japanese people to admire their army, and this in turn may have led to a misconception abroad of the importance which Japan gives to armaments."

"The military influence is not so dominant in Japan as outsiders may believe. Our constitution is still young, and some of our people may favor a similar form of government to the German system, but the present Ministry is united in the determination to obtain the constitutional development of Japan along the popular lines which the war has so indisputably demonstrated as the world's tendency and the desire of the peoples of the world."

Plans Reform Measure.

"The voice of the people must be obeyed and the press is the great medium for that voice. I have in mind several measures calculated to embody this popular movement in concrete form."

Speaking of China, Premier Hara said he held to the open door policy of the Lansing-Ill. agreement and constantly would adhere to the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of China. The same, he said, was true in the case of Russia, where Japan only wished a responsible Government, whether Bolshevik or otherwise. Japan, however, would never agree to see Russia dominated by German influence.

In conclusion, the Premier declared that Japan's expedition into Siberia was the result of a consultation with the United States and the Allies, and that it would have an inconsiderable effect on the conduct of the naval war.

TOLSTOY, REFUGEE, NOW IN STOCKHOLM Socialists Are Ruining Russia, Says Lecturer.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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STOCKHOLM, Oct. 20.—Among the Russian refugees who have arrived here recently is Count Leo Tolstoy, who married a wealthy Swedish woman. Count Tolstoy had been living in Petrograd since his return from his lecturing tour in the United States, Canada and the far East, where he spoke on Russia, proclaiming his father's doctrine of peace, good will, unity of nations and mutual help.

On his return to Russia he founded a newspaper, *Vestochka*, propagating theories which he believed would be congenial to the Bolshevik community. He soon discovered his mistake, and then Bolshevik exclusiveness put an end to his enterprise.

His paper was suppressed and his friends and employees were arrested or driven to flight. He himself was branded as an anti-revolutionary and obliged to take refuge and concealment until able to obtain passage on a Swedish steamship and join his family in Sweden.

"The Socialist experiment is ruining Russia," was his resume of the situation there. "The country is being reduced to wilderness, thanks to Bolshevik terrorism, and has been the theatre of the greatest amount of suffering the world ever has known."

Former Policeman Ends Life.

William Behrens, who was a special policeman guarding the Harlem bridges until Saturday, when he resigned, shot and killed himself yesterday at his home at 1574 First avenue. Mrs. Behrens was with her husband when he awoke yesterday morning and she saw him take a revolver from beneath his pillow and place it against his temple. Before she could interfere he pulled the trigger.

BRITAIN LOOKS FOR ENEMY TRICK

Continued From First Page.

submarines to return immediately to their bases.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20.—The reply to President Wilson will be communicated to the German party leaders in Berlin at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, according to German advices received here. Other advices say the German reply to President Wilson may not be ready until Monday. The correspondent in Berlin of the *Handelsblad*, telegraphing Saturday night, said:

"I learn from competent quarters the conceptions which will underlie the German reply, the text of which will be definitely fixed at a conference to-night. From the tone of President Wilson's reply the German Government believes it must deduce from his note that it takes into account the wishes and tendencies in Entente quarters concerning conditions for evacuation which heretofore had not been fit for discussion. The German Government, however, is ready to find a basis for further discussion."

Germany of Berlin, the organ of the Centrist party, prints an obviously inspired commentary on the evacuation by the Germans of the Flanders coast, saying it will have an inconsiderable effect on the conduct of the naval war. The newspaper says that all the German constructed military works at Ostend, Zeebrugge and elsewhere were either dismantled entirely and carried off or left in an unusable condition.

"We have succeeded in getting all the ships home," it says. "A few serviceable ships that we were forced to leave were dismantled and then destroyed." The importance of Flanders as a base for submarines, it continues, recently declined considerably because "measures taken by the enemy made the conduct of U-boat warfare from the Flanders coast so difficult that for some time past it had been more or less given up."

LONDON, Oct. 20.—According to unofficial reports reaching Amsterdam, the German reply to President Wilson was delivered to the Swiss Minister in Berlin Saturday evening, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam. In the note Germany consents to the evacuation of Belgium, but considers that such a withdrawal will take several months time. German protests against the charges of cruelty in the President's note and says she was forced into submarine warfare by the allied blockade.

The German Government, it is added, denies responsibility for the loss of women and children on torpedoed passenger ships, but to advance peace Germany is prepared provisionally to stop unrestricted submarine warfare.

Finally the note disputes the right of foreign Powers to meddle with German internal affairs and declares Germany should enjoy the same right of self-determination as other nations. The view here is that in the event the reply is unacceptable to the Entente Powers Austria and Turkey will arrange a joint conference for the purpose of taking independent peace action.

The abdication of Emperor William and the Crown Prince is the only means of solving the "terrible crisis," according to opinions expressed by the *Munch Post*, the *Reichsbische Tagblatt* and *Frankische Morgen Post*, an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Zurich says. It is added that the more rapidly the abdication is brought about the better for the country.

ALL WORLD HONORS CARDINAL GIBBONS

Overwhelmed by Tributes From Many Nations, Says Prelate.

FRANCE CONFERS LEGION

Influenza Halts Big Church Celebration Planned for the Jubilee.

Special Despatch to The Sun. BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—"I am too old to have my head turned, but I cannot refrain from saying that I am overwhelmed by the great honors that are coming to me from all parts of the world, from Belgium, from France, from England, from Ireland, from Canada and from Mexico."

This statement was made this morning by Cardinal Gibbons in an address at the exercises arranged to mark the celebration of the prelate's golden jubilee at St. Mary's Seminary, where he was trained for the priesthood and where he was ordained.

France Bestows Honor.

One of the specific honors is the order of Grand Officer de la Legion d'Honneur, conferred upon him by the French Government through Ambassador Jusserand.

The exercises were held in place of the big church celebration of the Cardinal's jubilee that was cancelled because of the influenza epidemic.

The auditorium of the seminary was packed to the doors and the corridors adjacent were filled with spectators, most of them students of the institution. The Cardinal was accompanied to the seminary by the distinguished members of the French and English ecclesiastical missions.

Cardinal Gibbons has not looked better nor appeared stronger during recent years than he did this morning.

Churchmen at Ceremony.

At the Cardinal's right sat Bishop Keating of England, and at his left was Bishop Julien of Arras, France, while in the audience were the other members of the French and British missions, several visiting Bishops of this country and two from the West Indies, Mar. Nicola, the new Secretary of the Apostolic Delegate at Washington, and twenty or twenty-five priests of this diocese.

The assemblage was almost entirely clerical. The beauty of the ceremony was increased by the singing of the Seminary under the direction of Andrew Levatols.

In his address the Cardinal paid a high tribute to the Order of St. Sulpician, and said he believed "that Almighty God had never conferred a greater blessing upon the Church in America than when he inspired Bishop Carroll to invite them to come to Baltimore."

ROME, Oct. 19 (delayed).—On receiving a cablegram from the United States to-day saying that the festivities incident to the golden jubilee of Cardinal Gibbons had been postponed, Pope Bene-

dict, wishing to emphasize his tribute to the venerable Archbishop of Baltimore, decided to send a special envoy to represent him at the celebration. He immediately appointed Mgr. Cerretti as his personal representative to the jubilee. Mgr. Cerretti will be the most prominent official ever sent by the Vatican to the United States. Several Cardinals have visited there, but they did not hold an office as important as Mgr. Cerretti, who is Secretary for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. He ranks next to Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, who ranks next to the Pope. Mgr. Cerretti probably will leave next week for the United States bearing a special message from the Pope. He will remain there several weeks.

Apparently the Vatican must have been misinformed concerning the postponement of the golden jubilee celebration of Cardinal Gibbons. The jubilee observance began Saturday when Catholic prelates from France and England attended ceremonies at the archiepiscopal residence in Baltimore.

BOLSHEVIKI LOSE BATTLE IN SIBERIA

Leave 1,000 Dead at Ekaterinburg—Czechs Take Trains.

By the Associated Press. SHANGHAI, Oct. 12 (delayed).—Bolshevik troops advancing toward Ekaterinburg have been severely defeated by Czech-Slovak and Siberian forces. The Bolsheviks lost 1,000 men killed, as well as three armored trains, eleven locomotives and sixty machine guns.

By the Associated Press. VLADIVOSTOK, Oct. 12 (delayed).—Although the Czechs have withdrawn from the important Russian city of Samara, their guns still control the town. Bolshevik troops have not yet reentered Samara. The Czech troops still hold Kanne Junction, eighty miles east of Samara.

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Telephone Calling Must Be Restricted

SPANISH INFLUENZA has made such serious inroads in our operating force that the only way the situation can be met is by prompt and widespread restriction of telephone calling.

The situation has been relieved somewhat through the voluntary cooperation of the public in response to our appeal.

Several large commercial organizations like the Hotel Association, the New York Pharmaceutical Conference, the Retail Wine and Liquor Dealers Association, and others have arranged with their members for the restriction of telephone calls.

But the immediate cooperation of the whole telephone-using public is imperative if we are to avoid the necessity of denying calls that are not obviously necessary, such as emergency calls and calls necessitated by the public interest and welfare and by Government business and war work.

The Public Service Commission has recognized the seriousness of the situation and "urgently appeals to the public to use the telephone as little as possible and for only strictly necessary purposes."

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